BILLY MCGARRAHAN DEAD,

The End of One of the Most Remarkable Characters Known in Washington.

WHY HIS BILL WAS DEFEATED.

The Goods-Epes Contest Opened Yesterday... The Counsel Present the Case Before the House Committee.

Times Buleau, Rapley Building, } Washington, April 24, 1894.

Through the telephone in the press gallery, a little after noon to-day, came pital that poor "Billy" McGarrahan was dead. It is safe to say that the death of no single member of Congress would have created more of a general sense of regret in the gallery than the demise of this old gray-haired man, who for nearly thirty years has haunted the hails of Congress in the vain effort to secure only his just due, and be put into pos-session of lands as certainly his own as the garden of Eden was the unconrested realty of the only man on earth.
There is a story connected with this which now, in the hour of his death, will be to ex-President Benjamin Harrison, as the story of young Lawrence's death to Lady Clara Vere de Vere; and there have been for two years shadows on his heart that Harrison would hardly care to see, and now the papers will say some certain truths of Benjamin which are ar from his credit.

M'GARRAHAN'S HOPES, After years and years of patient walting, and with first one branch and then another of Congress endersing his claim, and with firesident Lincoln and one or two other Presidents acknowledging his absorber 19 condens acknowledging his acknowledgin lute right, the Fifty-second Congress passed the long debayed bill, and the heart of poor old McGarrahan beat high with the anticipation of spending his declinics years in comparative comfort, but there was an unseen power yet unconsidered— a weak man who, from motives of curry-ing favor or private thrift, batrayed the justice due McGarrahan. When culck-silver had been discovered upon the Mc-Garrahan claim Mr. D. O. Mills, a mil-lionaire of New York, and father-in-law of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, had settled upon the disputed claim, and this bill would have ejected him and placed McGarrahas in the full enjoyment of his rightful pos-sessions. Before the bill, however, reach-ed the White House, Mr. Whitelaw Reid had been nominated on the Presidential ticket with President Benj. Harrison, and ris father-in-law to-day, by virtue of Har-rison's veto of McGerrahan's bill, still adds to his millions from the stolen miner of the poor body that lies lifeless in the

the Rancho Panoche Grands, and was scanted by the last Mexican Governor of

ME, TUENER'S GOOD APPOINTMENT.

Front Royal, who has been noting as his Mr. Dorsey. The position is that of cial agent of the Treasury, and the is \$2,500 per annum and expenses, tain Maratee is splendidly equipped incharging the duties of the office successfully stood the departmenta aminution, which consumed the wholese days and resided with the three days, and passed with the remark-ible average of 94 out of a possible to. Captain Maratre entered to-day upon the discharge of his duties. Compressional Wise called to-day, by appointment, upon Assistant Postmaster-General James to relators his

General Jones to reinforce his request of hint week for the furmediate establish-ment of branch post-offices in the city of Richmond. Before he ltf: he received resentations made him by Captain Wise he thought that it was very certain that the department would consider the re-quest favorably. To-day was Cableet day, and he was unable to see Postmaster-General Bissell, but Captain Wise feels very certain that the Manchester post-mastership matter will be taken up this

The contested election case from the Fourth congressional district of Virginia came up for argument before the fronse came up for argument before the froze Committee on Elections to-day. Hon. John T. Harris, of Rockingham, Col. S. G. Brent, of Alexandria, and Mr. R. T. Thorp, Commonwealth's Attorney for the county of Mecklenburg, were present on behalf of Colonel J. Thomas Goode, the contestant, and Judge Mann, of Nottoway, and the contestee, in person, presented the latter's side of the case to the committee. Unusual interest was manifester in this case by the Virginians prominen at the Capitol, and the able arguments of the counsel on both sides were at-tentively listened to by Congressmen Wise, Tyler, Tucker, Edmunds, Meredith, Swanson, and Jones, the latter a member of the Commit-tee, Congressman Pence and ex-Congressman John M. Langston, who a Republican Congress decided was the suc-cessful contestant for a seat in the Fifty-

was also an interested spectator.
As arguments in all cases before the Committee on Elections must be limited, it was ordered that one hour and a helf to each side be given. Judge Harris should open the case for the contestant, in an hour; fifteen minutes of his time, howlann, for the contestee, to speak one and a half hours, the half hour to be given to the contestee; and Mr. Thorp to on in thirty minutes.

from which the present contest comes,

The testimony in this case is very volcompelled in the short time allowed them

SUDOE HARRIS SUMMING.

Judge Harris congratulated the commit-that both the contestant and con-size were gentlemen of unblemished state Wm. O. Goods, who was for years a member of the House of Representatives from Virginia, and was are for many years a speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates. That Col. Goods himself, the contestant, had risen to the rank of Colonel in the Confederate Army, and that he had never belonged to either the Republican nor residuater parties; but being a leading member of the Farmers' Alliance of his State, had espoused the cause of the Popullat party. He also maintained that the purity of government could only be intuined by honest elections, and said that while in doubtful cares he would always give his party the benefit of the Soubt, but in a plain case like this, he invoked the committee to do its duty and

seat the contestant.

Mr. R. T. Thorp made the closing argument for Colonel Goode. He maintained that the real issue in the case was whether boards of commissioners had the right to reject returns which had been made by the aworn judges of election. He further contended that the record in this case disclosed that there were thirty-two out of ninety-eight precincts in the district which had been rejected and uttwo out of ninety-eight precincts in the district which had been rejected and utterly ignored by these boards; that upwards of 6.000 voters had been thereby disfranchised; that these thirty-two precincts, if counted as they ought to be, gave to the contestant a majority of 1.065 votes, and that, deducting this from the contestee's alleged majority, would leave a majority for the contestant, Colonel Goode, of 1.117, which was the true majority of the votes cast in the Fourth majority of the votes cast in the Fourth congressional district. The evider shows that the election at each one of these thirty-two rejected precincts was fairly and honestly conducted, and that there has been no change whatever in the returns, copies of which were filed with the records as exhibits in the case. He maintained that the defence put up by the contestee was a plea of confession and availance which should never be

The 1376 With Several Amondmen's Finally Press, the House, WASHINGTON, April 24 -Mr. Hephurn (Rep., Iowa) raised an objection in the House this morning to approving pro-forms the Journal of yesterday's pro-ceedings, and a rising vote was taken with this result: Ayes, 11s; Noca, 0, Mr. Hepburn made the point of no quorum and the yeas and mays were ordered. Messis. Sayres and Hepburn acting as

The vote resulted: Year, 232; rays, The vote resulted: Yeas, 23; rays, 9. Five members reported thermelyes present. The House went into the committee of the whole, Mr. Haksh (Dem., Mo.) in the chair, to further consider the postonice appropriation bill for the year ending June 20, 125. The only paragraph remaining underposed of was that making an appropriation of figures for the mail route from Springfold, Mans., via New York and Washington, to Atlanta and New Crisens. Mr. Kyle (Deva., Mirs.) had moved to strike out the paragraph. It was agreed that delate on this amendment should be Haited to two hours and afteen minutes. The amendment was ad-Cal.), members of the committee. Mr. Kyle pointed out that the "fast mail min" benefited by the appropriation made the journey in ten minutes dess time before the roads over which it runs received a cent of the money than it does now. He also objected to the appropriation as involving a false principle. brotchillon as involving a labs principle. Mr. Loud showed that other roads, especially in the West, performed similar service to that of the southern mall without additional pay, and this appropriation was an adjust and unnecessary discrimination. The amendment was opposed by Messrs, Neyer (Dem., La.), Robertson (Dem., La.), Hooker (Dem., Miss), Cooper (Fem., Fla.), and Henderson chaltman of the committee. They pleaded for a continuance of the appropriation.

An ameridment was adopted enabling the Pear-Office Department to set rid of the useless accumulation of 6 d records relation.

follows:

"That all publications purporting to be issued periodically and to subscribers, but which are merely books or re-prints of books, whether they be issued complete or in parts, whether they be issued complete or in parts, whether they be sold by subscription or otherwise, when offered for transmission by mail should be subject to postage at the rates prescribed for third-class smill."

By agreement his amendment was opened to general decrete for an hour and a half. It was opposed by Mr. Quigs (Rep. N. V.), who said that its passage would interly destroy a large and valuable industry and deprive millions of readers throughout the country of an instructive and destrable class of interature; by Mr. Pickler (Rep., S. D.), who pleaded for the use of the mails at present rates by the publishers of these school books in the interest of the people who could not afford to secure them otherwise by this method; by Mr. Hopkins, who said that the recommendation of the Post-Oillee Department that the amendment should be adopted was not well founded, for the reason that the postal service was not organized and conducted with a view to belog self-sustaining; by Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.), who said that the proposed change in the rates of postage on these publications would increase their cost to per cost, and result in abolishing the industry of their production; by Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. V.), who held that the House would make a misrake if it increased the price of good literature to people, more than Y.), who held that the House would make a mistake it it increased the price of good literature to people, more than that it would be a crime (applause), the same it would commit were it to vote to increase the price of corn or bread. For himself, he would rather pay more for his potatoes than to be compelled to pay more for his books. (Applause.)

Mr. Eingham (Rep., Pa.) said that this was the first time in the history of legislation on postal affairs it had been proposed to go from a lower to a higher rate of postage. Instead of doing this, he said, he would, as he believed Congress soon would adjut an educational measure, move to carry newspapers and measure, move to carry newspapers and

Mr. Daniels (Rep., N. Y.) said there was no better educator than the cheap literature circulated under the secondclass rate.
Mr. O'Neill (Dem., Mass.) said that

ooks through the mails free of postage

Mr. O'Neil (Dem., Mass.) said that postal legislation should be in the direction of lower rates and not higher.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., III.) said that the legislation of 1879, which it was sought to repeat by the proposed amendment, was in the interest of the poor boy on the farm, who could not otherwise pos-sess himself of these books.

sess himself of these books.

Mr. Henderson, enairman of the committee, closed the debate, speaking in favor of the amendment. To show the necessity of its adoption, he read from a statement of the Postmaster-General showing that the cost of carrying this second-class matter over and above the postal receipts on account of it was about \$18,000,000 annually. In answer to a question by Mr. Aitken (Rep., Mich.), Mr. Henderson said that if these publications were printed in Canada they could circulate in Canadian recovers therein the second circulate in Canadian recovers therein the late in Canadian newspapers through the mails of the United States free of charge. The amendment was rejected—eyes, 25; noes, 181—and the bill as amended was passed. At 5 o'clock the House adjourned

until to-morrow at noon.

evidence Journal the Senate held a brief, executive the Democratic side in support of the Chiff.

son and avoidance which should oever be tolerated by a committee appointed for the purpose of sifting evidence and ascertaining who received a majority of the votca.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. chamber. But, as it was it should have his cordial support. If he should think that there was a prospect of improving it, he might offer and support some amendments. But, whether he succeeded in having amendments engrafted on it or not he should how to the collective judg-ment of his side of the Chamber and should support whatever conclusion it reached He believed that that was due from him and due from every party man, because the tariff bill was a strict party meastion of the Government.

HIS INDIVIDUAL VIEWS,

If he had been chosen to construct the bill and had the Democrats been in per-He would not have left coffee and tea on the free list and taxed woolen and cotton goods or the manufactures of fron and sicel. He would have put a tex on coffee, tea, and sugar. Way? Eccause that would carry out the Demosible burden to tax-payers. His Republi-can friends had put duties on cotton and wool goods and on iron and steel be-cause in that way, while raising revenues for the Government four or five times as much went to the favored classes. He charged the Republicans with having under their protective system a home market would be built up; that non-agglouitural classes would be brought into agricultural classes would be orought into the country to consume the surplus wheat of the Northwest. And the surplus pro-duct of this country that had either to go to waste or seek foreign markets wo clared, that a bushel of wheat could not be produced in India and laid down in the bushel of wheat raised in Dakota, anywhere in the United States; and that even the cost of the transportation to London could be paid and still American bondon could be paid and still American wheat would compete there with the wheat from India. He had been told by a farmer from California the other dog that he could gather 1,200 bushels of wheat in one day at a labor cost not exceeding two cents a bushel.

RETURLICAN "SCARY TALK,"

And yet Republicans get up "scary talk" to frighten farmers about the com-nection with India, where ploushing was had been sincing to the farmers United States the little song:

the United States the little song:

"Ettsh, bush, bush,
The Boste-man is coming;
You've got no show;
You'd better lie low;
He'll catch you if he can."

They had been thus trying to frighten men who produced ten or twenty times an auch wheat as the farmers in India, and at a labor cost over six times lers. The Republican docurine was opposed to trading with foreign people, and wanted to build up a home market. But there are five billions worth of products to be consumed at home. How was that being consumed The Democratic docurine was to export the products all over the world to export the products all over the work where people five, and where they should remain. The Republican doctrine, on the centrary, was to import people to con-sume the surplus agricultural products, and it would be necessary to imper St-60,000 of people to do that. The Repub-licans would import Chinese and Malicac and Chimpanzees to join Comy's army among the shortings. Alambier among the aborigines. (Laughter.)

A BIRTICAL ILLUSTRATION.

He had been taught by his plous moth er to read the Bible, and he remembered reading of Elijah where he attacked the four hundred false prophets of Baai and slaughtered them. It was thought then that all the false prophets were dead, but it seemed that some of them sot away. And they had come down to the present time, and had told the people sophistries in order to sooth them. The United States would have had in 1821 the agonles through which it was passing now if it had not been that the crop of how if it had not been that the crop of 1891 had been more valuable than that of 1890, and the crop of 1890 more valuable than that of 1889. The crop of 1891 had yielded about six or eight hundred mil-lions in value, and that fact had kept

The panic had not commenced, as was charged, with the advent of the Democratic administration. The storm signal had been hoisted before then. The people had been admonished to look out for squalls, and the 8th of November, 1892, the people had felt that the squall was coming. The crop of 1892 had fallen below that of 1891 to the amount of \$200,000, and the crop of 1893 had fallen below that of 1892 to the amount of \$600,000 in value. And the country was now where it had been in 1889. And still they were told by Republicans that the Democratic administration had brought Democratic administration had brought on the panic and filled the streets with wretched people. But it was the exhaus-ive taxation under the McKinley bill, nd the exhaustive obstructions in it, that and prostrated the farmers of this counby and when the farmers of this coun-ity; and when the farmers felt the strain by stretched out their arms and, like mison, pulled the whole fabric over the eds of all.

Great Britain imported wheat from all Great Britain imported wheat from Su-the countries of the world—from Rus-sia, Germany. France, Austria. Rou-mania, Turkey, Egypt, India and the United States. It imported from the United States, and would gladly tuke all its wheat from this country were it not that the tariff stopped the importation of English manufactures to this country.

THE TARIFF A QUESTION OF LABOR.

Mr. Mills went on to assert that American labor was the cheapest in the world; the poorest paid in proportion to what it produced, and that a given thing in manufacture was produced cheaper in the United States than anywhere else on

earth.

He quoted from a speech of Blaine to the effect that the tariff was a "question of labor from skin to core and from core back to rkin again," and he asked why, in the name of the poor distressed people of the country, only a small part

MILLS ON THE WILSON BILL.

The Great Tariff Reformer Closes General Debate for the Democrats.

EVERY DEMOCRAT SHOULD SUPPORT IT

His Individual Views and Preferences—
Republican Calamity Talk—All of the False Prophets Not Dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.—Immediately after the reading of yesterday's Journal the Sanate held a brief, executive session, and then, at 1 P. M., the debate on the tariff bill was resumed, and Mr. Allis closed the "general debate" on the Democratic side in support of the ball.

Of the duty on the manufactured articles went to the labor. Why, for instance, was less than 33 a ton paid to the labor for producing a to of steel ralls, while the tariff was said to the reduction of prices on all articles which protection is a secribed to the tariff, Mr. Mulla asked why it was if the tariff reduced prices in the United States free trade reduced them in Great Britain; and he asserted that rices had been brought down everywher by improved methods of production by machinery inventions.

Adam Smith he said, had stuck pins in the protection was the encouragement of infant manufacturers, but when those manufacturers but grown up and ceased to be infants, that the ground was shifted, and the tariff was said to be for the protection of five American workman against the pauer labor of Europe. He asserted, however, that the American workman could only be protected by workman could only be protected by finding constan employment, and he could only find constat employment when

"Emancipate or people. Give them a chance to show their skill, their genius. Give them their stural and heaven-born clive them their attiral and heaven-born rights. Give then buck the ocean, and then the workmen will not be coming to Washington o implement to do sopething for them. Their remedy is not be come to Washington how. Their remeity is to me home, go to the ballot-box and sweep out of existence the party which dares to pile taxation upon them. tion upon them and destroy their chance of setting marks for a sale of their goods. The ballo-box is their place, not Washington."

AS TO THE INCOME TAX.

Coming to the duestion of the lucome tax. Mr. Mills asked why should not wealth be taxed of all the rights, he said, that depend of Tor protection upon associated power property was the most dependent. The day man required little from the Government, and why should be persecute to death with taxation on everything put was necessary for clated together is Government-if it was claied together is Government—if it was a fair and has covernment—every citizen should contribute his proper share toward its supports and his proper share toward its supports and his proper share was to be determined by the amount which he had to be protected by the strong organized power of the Government. He quoted from Adam Smith as laying down the principal that "the strip. laying down the principal that "the sub-jects of every State ought to contribute towards the support of the Government towards the sup-oft of the Government as nearly as peable in proportion to their respective rights, that is, in proportion to the resonne they enjoy under the protection of the State. "And," he added, "the American people intended that should be done." (Applause in the guileries.) He declared that he was no Communist, no Americal, and that there was no difference in his mind between was no difference in his mind between was no difference in his mind between the milliopolie and the poor man as to their being entitled to the protection of exhaust the resources of the Government to protect the millionaire in his rights. He would call to arms every able-bodied man from the Pacific to the Atlantic in order to protect the millionaire and the tear man align Ta, toolto was "Equal rights to all and exclusive privileges to hone." On what sort of principle, he asked, did the owners of wealth insist that they should not be taxed? He recalled the fact that some years ago, when the State of Penraylyania was unable to the State of Pennsylvania was unable to relies relified property in Pittsburg.
Pederal troops had to be sent there, and,
to added, that railroad company had
lover contributed one cent to the Fed-

The heome tax had been denounced to the Senate by the Senator from New York (Mr. Hill), as socialistic, anarchistic, and sectional; but when the poor laborer had to pay \$81.2 per cent, duty on the chirth he were that tax was not so denounced. All taxes he repeated should be suscered in proportion to the ability of the tax-payer to pay, and in proportion to the property which he had to be protected. He had never heard that the section from New York, when he was is Legislature to reneal the income tax ice, and if such a tax was a feir one or the State of New York, why was it was useless, he exclaimed, to denounce income tax as edious, sectional, and deltorial. It was useless to make any support of the Government. It had be done. The American people were armost about it. If this Congress did do it the next would. It was going to dene. It was prohibitory legislation yed people into the highes, bringing them to Washington in usands to plead, not for their rights, out for fallacies more ruinous and imvere living now.

"WE MEST HASS THE BILL,"

In conclusion Mr. Mills said: There is a duty devolving on this Make it as good as we can; past it. We must not only we must stop this business talking about it, and pass as people have made up out this measure. They are here to talk about it ear. We have been very or a whole nearly a year in discussing the question of faxation since the people sent us here to execute their will. They passed upon the question at the election in 1832. They did not send us here to hear arguments protectionists criminals v: to restore prosperity, country back to the ennatural rights. That is our duty so to alter the we can close the debate and bring the matter to issue. I do not care what are the traditions of this body as to free

debate.
"In the early history of the body there was no such thing as fillbustering known. Now it is here, in defiance of all laws, and the minority boldly assume that they may prevent the majority from executing their will. I will say that if forty-four senators on this side are for the purpose as I am, and if the forty-fifth be seated in the presiding officer's chair, I would pass this bill in less than forty-eight

There was considerable applause on the floor and in the galleries as Mr. Mills

Tramps in Pessession of a Car.

WARRENTON, VA., April 24. Special.

Twenty-five tramps took possession of a freight car in transitu at Calverton this morning, and declined to leave it. A negro tramp who sought their company was set upon by the other tramps with drawn knives and forced to retire.

C. A. Mextee Appointed, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—C. A. McAise, of Virginia, was to-day appointed a special agent in the Treasury Department. OLYMPIC CLUB WINS.

deCimps.

DECISION WHICH MEANS THAT PRIZE FIGHTS CAN BE HELD.

League Ball Games and Winners at the Various Race Tracks,

The Olympic Club, of New Orleans, has won a big victory in the Supreme Court, which affirmed the decisions of the lower court, and the the Olympic Club were brought several months ago, at the time when the sentiment throughout the country was against prize fighting. The Olympic had arranged for a battle

made all arrangements for the battle. Suddenly the Attorney-General entered proceedings against the club, praying for an injunction restraining the club from giving the fight. The club promptly acquiesced, and said it desired a legal opinion on the question of its right to give such contests. The Sullivan-Corbett and the many other battles in the Olympte Club arena had been given under a State law passed several years ago, and which permitted here. State law passed several years ago, and which permitted boxing contests in regu-larly chartered athletic clubs. The State held that the Sullivan -Corbett and simi-lars affairs were not boxing contests, but prize fights, pure and simple. The club, on the other hand, contended that the fights were fully authorized by the terms of the law. The case was tried before a jury in the civil court, and, after a long and interesting trial, a verdict was given in favor of the club. The State promptly appealed to the Supreme Court, and the argument and briefs were elaborate. The court to-day rendered an opinion affirming the judgment of the lower court in favor of the club, Justice Nichols dissented. Judge Watkins read the opinion of the court.

CHANGED THE SHIP'S COURSE. The Third Officer of the Steamer Los

Angeles Charged With Carelessness, MONTEREY, CAL, April 24.- The coroner's investigation into the cause of the wreck of the steamship Los Angeles at Point Sur on Saturday night has resuited in a verilet charging Roger Ryfko-gel, the ship's third officer, with criminal negligence and carelessness. He was taken into custody and will be tried for

manslaughter. The testimony before the coroner's jury showed that Ryfkogel changed the ship's course without consulting the captain, doing so after Captain Leland had particularly ordered that he be called from his bunk to direct the steamer's course when the Point Sur light should be reached.

The hidden rocks on which the vessel was wrecked are some distance north of the light. It was shown, too, that the night was clear and the light in full view, though the accused third officer in his testimony insisted that the sky was hazy. He admitted, however, his disregard of

Captain Leland's orders.

The bodies of five of the six personn known to have been lost have been recovered.

Captain Leland and other survivors of the wrecked Los Angeles have have the kindly cared for by the crew of the Pala Sur light-house, All of the passenger are in a pittful condition. Many excess from the steamer in night garments out and oil were very scantily attired. The was intense, as an unusually atiff south west wind was blowing. Five bodies have so far been recovered

water. One man died on shore from in-juries received by being tossed about on the wreck. The Los Angeles will be a total loss. All survivors seem agreed that the disaster was caused by the negligence of an officer, who steered the vessel from her course.

CHARGED WITH BLACKMAIL, Sensational Disclosures Regarding Police

Officers. SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.-A sensa tion has been brewing in police circles here for several weeks, it having been known that the Board of Police Comknown that the Board of Police Com-missioners had under quiet investigation a large number of policemen suspected of corrupt methods. An intimation of what might be looked for was given a week ago when Captain Wm. E. Hail, who acted as Chief Crowley's confiden-tial clerk, and five patrolmen were sud-dealy discussed from the denarmant.

tial clerk, and five patrolmen were sud-denly dismissed from the department. The climax came last night when the police commissioners dismissed without trial three sergeants, two veteran de-tectives, and nine patrolmen. It is stated that still others are to follow. It is charged that the disgraced police-men have long been operating under Captain Hall and other officers high in

the department in levying systemati blackmail upon gamblers and others who have been allowed to violate the law The men dismissed last night are nearly al from the Chinatown districts, where and fan-tan gambling has long flourished under corrupt police protec

AFFAIRS AT BLURFILLDS.

Skepticism at the State Department Rela tive to Recent Reports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.-The State Department has had no recent edvices from Bluefields, so it is not possible for the officials to affirm or deny the correctness of the report published this morning that the Nicaraguan Gov-ernment has seized and sold the property of the Nicaragua Canal Company, capturof the Nicaragua contact company, and ed a vessel bearing the American flag, landed troops at Bluefields, and done other sensational things. But as Greytown is within easy reach of the cable and the canal company might naturally be supposed to cherian an interest in its own property, it is believed that the officers in this country would have informed themselves of the seizure of their works, and notified the State Department if such things had actually hap-

The State Department officials do not believe that there has been any illegal seizure of an American vessel while Captain Watson, with the San Francisco, was at Bluefields, and, regardless of the movement of the Nicaraguan troops, American interests at Bluefields are believed to be secure.

A FREE CON GE BILL.

What Mr. Bland Expects to Do in His Committee To Day. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24 .- Mr.

bland exposts to have a meeting of the House Coinage Committee to-merrow, to House Coinage Committee to-merrow, to see what can be done toward bringing before the House again a bill for the coinage of silver. It is not regarded as probable that the Meyers bill for the coinage of the seigniorage and the issue of bonds, which has the approval of Secretary Carlisle, will be reported by the committee. If any bill is reported it will probably be a free-coinage bill. The reporting of such a bill would, however,

amount to little more than an evidence of the determination of the silver meu nevet to abandon the cause of silver, since there is no probability of a free silver bill becoming a law as long as Mr. Cleveland is in the White House, If it were constituted in the white House, If

it were possible to secure executive ap-proval for a free-coinage bill, there would be no difficulty about passing it through both houses of Congress at this session. but, with the foresnowledge that it would be vetoed, a large number of the silver sympathizers cannot be got to take any part in an attempt at such legislation. They feel that it would serve only as an irritant, of which the Democratic party

result of which means that the club the Domocrats in Congress is almost enmay give fights again. The suits against threly evercome for the time among the the Olympic Club were brought several the radical tarisf reform element of their terio to the front, and it has con mon complaint among them Cleveland, by bringing up the between Bowen and Abbott, and had and reped tell at a time when they ded to consider the tariff, put the

expected of him, use all the power at his command to aid in the speedy pas-sage of the tariff bill, ignoring all dif-ferences of opinion between Democrats on other questions, it is very evident that he will greatly strengthen his position in the party, and make some friends where he now has coemies. There is un-doubtedly a disposition growing to draw all the tariff reform forces in the party together, and, in working for the pas-sage of a tariff bill, to keep out of sight all differences relating to other subjects.

WARRENS EVENT.

Shenaudenh Iron Bridge to Be Opened. Maj. Daniel to Speak on the Occasion. FRONT ROYAL, VA., April 24.—Special. Front Royal-Riverton promises to be the scene of an interesting event on Ma ist. The costly new iron bridges, which span the Shenandoah river, which have cost \$55,000, will be formally opened to the public with imposing ceremonies. the public with imposing ceremones. Hon. John W. Daniel has accepted an invitation to be the orator of the day, and the people of the Valley will await his speakers will be present, and there is to be an immense trades' display. The St. John's Bethel and other military schools the heavy an interesting. have promised to be here. An interesting feature of the parade will be one hundred and fifty bicycle riders. A bleycle track a half mile long has been built, and medals are to be given as prizes for the winners in races, which will take place

during the day.

The people of Warren, Clarke, Page, Frederick, Shenandoah, and other counties, will participate, and arrangements have been made for reduced rates on all

Governor O'Ferrall has been invited. The lavitation is to all of Richmond, as We only too much regret that geo-ically berriers and the trend of the raffreeds throw on avoy from Rich-mond as they do, but a heaty welcome niways be entended to those who

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.—The mortgage bond suit of the Central Trust Company, of New York vs. the Rich-mond and Danville Railroad Company in which a decree of foreclosure and sale was issued by the United States Circuit was issued by the Canten States Great Court for the Eastern district of Vir-ginia the 13th of this month, was signed by Judge Hagner, of the District Supreme Court, to-day. The decree was issued to secure the amount of principal and interest upon the consolidated mortgage made by the railroad company to the Trust Company, October 22, 1886, amounting to \$5,002,185. The railroad company has property in this city and the decree directs the sale of all property, rights, or interests conveyed in the consolidated mortgage within twenty days, unless the amount now in default shall be paid before the expiration of that period, with

Negroes Try to Lyach Three Negroes, NICHOLSVILLE, KY., April 24.-Great excitement prevailed in Nicholsville lass night among the colored people. Clay Mc Leary, who was shot and kiled last Fri day night, was the victim of his wife and stepson, in order that her lover, Will Gaskins, might be free to come to her house. Gaskins gave the boy a pistol and the mother persuaded him to do the killing. Last night the negroes of the town organized and concluded to have a triple hanging, but Julier Weich had the

guarded all night, hence the WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.—The Detroit reached Flavourer Roads this morning after a nine days' copage from St. Thomas. Her varies to and from Rio has demonstrated her services billity.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.—The executive session carly in the afternoon was devoted to couline business, and a was devoted to couline business, and a number of nominations confirmed. The nemination of George W. Wilson, to be collector of internal revenue for the Fiorida district, went over to another day, no date being agreed upon.

Cholera in Portugal, LISEON, April 24.—One hundred and four fresh cases of cholerine or cholera was reported in this city yesterday. The disease is rapidly spreading to towns and villages in the interior. The Spanish au-thorities have adopted rigorous precau-tionary measures against the disease all

along the frontier. "Billy" McGarrahan Dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.—William McGarrahan, one of the most conspicuous figures about the Capitol for the last thirty years, and better known by everybody in Washington as "Billy" McGarrahan, died at Providence Hospital his morning, about seconds

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.—The House Elections Committee was in session several hours to-day hearing arguments in the Goode-Epes contested election case from the Fourth district of Virginia.

MANY HEARTS WERE SAD

BARY RLANKENSHIP KNOCKED OF OF THE EARTH YESTERDAY.

The Mountaineers Hammered Sim Unmercifully and Won Monds Bown, Brilliant Playing by Kapoleon,

Weary and fatigued with much chasing of the sphere, nine begrimed and dusty "Bloody Shirts," representing the home team of ball players, crept off the field yesterday evening, and sought solace within their dressing-room.

How did it happen? Oh, how could those mountaineers have the beart to treat badly Blankenship in such a man-ner? Yes, the tables were turned, and with a vengeance. Accidents will happen, and yesterday's game should not dis-courage the sports, for it was marked by many features that go to make the national pastime interesting.

RICHMOND. A.B. H. R. P.O. A. E.

Wormsley, r. f 3 1 28 9 2 24 7 STAUNTON. A.B. H. R. P.O. A Clark, s. s.

Clark, 8, 5, 5
Schever, c. f. 5, 6
Arthur, c. 5
Little, 1st b. 5
Zeigler, 2d b. 5
Hartwick, 3d b. 6
Fultz, l. f. 5
Thompson, r. f. 4
Lathrop, p. 4 43 13 12 27 Score bysinnings:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April Georgetown University couly det the Trinity College (Conn.) ball team to-day, Score:

THE ORDAY NORTHERN STRIKE.

Mr. Goodwin, the Organizar of the Ameri can Railway Unios, Talks.

SEATTLE, WASH., April 24.—R. W. Goodwin, of Kalishel, the organizer of the American Railway Union, who has been organizing lodges of that order along the line of the Northern Pacific in this State, has arrived in this City. He, co-jointly with James Hogan, of Butte, another organizer, ordered the airlike on the Great Northern system, or, rather, they passed the word along the fine that the strike had been ordered by more than two-thirds of the local unions on the system, as he says that is the only way a strike can be ordered according to the by-laws of the American Railway Union.

Mr. Goodwin gives his reasons for the Superintendent Bryan ordered seventy-five wrecked cars and two engines at the

Superintendent Bryan ordered seventyfive wrecked cars and two engines at the
Great Falls shops to be taken to the St.
Cloud shops to be repaired and discharged
thirty-seven men at the Great Falls
shops. As no advantage to the road was
apparent in this course, and the men
protested against the action, and a committee of the workingmen, after considerable argument, obtained from Bryan a
revocation of the order.

That night he sent a cipher dispatch
to the headquarters of the company stating what he had done, and saying that
he was rushing material into the smelters
so as to enable them to stand a threeweeks' siege. He also suggested that the
Northern Pacific be requested to handle
the Great Northern's perishable freight
and live stock, and urged General Manager Case to send railroad men of all
descriptions to Great Falls. The telegraph operator in whose hands the dispatch was placed for transmission is a
member of the American Railway Union,
and he had a cipher code at hand. He
assumed that the company was contemplating a lock-out, and notified the union
of the message sent.

The body at once proposed a strike,
the question was submitted to all the
unions of the system by wire, and on the
lith, at noon, Goodwin and Hease
dered the strike.

Alabama Coal Supply Shori.

Alabama Coal Supply Short,
BIRMINGHAM, Al.A., April 24.—The
situation with the striking miners to-day
is one of quietness. The Executive Committee of strikers is in season here
again, and expect to have another conference with Governor Jones to discuss the
situation. The new men at Blue Creek
and Paton are still working under the
protection of officers. There is no immediate prospect of trouble. The coal supply
is running short, and may cause closing
down of several industries soon.
ConnelLisville, PA., April 24.—The
prediction of the labor leaders that the Alabama Coal Supply Short

connected the labor leaders that the prediction of the labor leaders that the naire region will be out in a day or two is being fulfilled. The men at a dozen works hald down their tools to-day, while at many other plants part of the men went out, and others will follow to-morrow. They claim that the whole region will be out in a day or two. No violence will be out in a day or two. No v has occurred yet, but a feeling of uneasiness prevails.

REOPENING BALGONS.

Beer is Again on Tap at the Old Stands

Beer is Again on Tap at the Old Stands in South Cavelins.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 24.—Car-loads of whisky are being received here. Beer is on tap at old places—five cents a giam. A number of new saloons are being opened. No effort has been made so far to stop them, and proprietors are making no effort to conceal their business.

The Prohibitionists threaten to take a hand and have arrests made to test whether prohibition exists. So far, however, no warrants have been sworn out, It is understood that the Supreme Court is anxious to give a speedy hearing to test the case, if one can be brought before it.

PRIROIT AT FORT MONROR.

FORT MONROE, VA., April 21.—Spec The Government cruiser Detroit are here to-day direct from Rio, having, board Paymaster Simpson, wounded the knee at the time of the affair both the United States navy and the im-